

CONFERENCE OF MOOSE AND REPUBLICANS IS DAY'S FEATURE

Progressives Send Invitation to G. O. P. Delegates to Join Them in Harmonyfest; Committees Named.

SENTIMENT FOR COLONEL STRONG

Leaders Have Struggle to Prevent Immediate Nomination of Roosevelt; Radicals Hard to Control.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS AFTER "HAPPY PARLEY"

Chicago, June 9.—The conference of the republican and progressive parties adjourned at 12:30 a. m. after a two-hour session, with the announcement that they would not meet again until after the sessions of the two conventions tomorrow. The only statement given out was that "we're post progressive."

This was the situation as epitomized by one of the conferees after the conference had been in session a little more than four hours. The utmost harmony had reigned in the meeting.

Republicans were impressed with the apparent desire of the progressives to effect an agreement.

No name except that of Colonel Roosevelt has been mentioned. Progressives, while showing a decided preference for Roosevelt as the nominee, did not say they would not support any other men.

The name of Hughes had not been mentioned.

Encouraged by the happy opening of the conference, it was said there was a possibility that the conferees would remain in session most of the night, or until they had reached some tangible agreement, or complete disagreement.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Chicago, Ill., June 8.—The conferees were unanimous in asserting that the conference was entirely harmonious. Discussion of candidates followed just two lines: the progressives talked only about Colonel Roosevelt; the republican conferees suggested the names of various favorite sons, including Fairbanks, Burton, Root, Hughes and others, but reached no unanimous decision that they favored any one of them above the other. The entire range of discussion, it was said, never got beyond generalities.

While both sides reported "problems" the republicans appeared to take a more optimistic view of the situation than some of the progressives, among whom there was far from a unanimity of opinion that an agreement was probable.

It was agreed that the conferees should report to their respective conventions in the morning. Neither side was at all sure that the convention which it represented could be controlled. It was understood that three ballots would be taken in the republican convention and if without result, there should be a further conference tomorrow night. If, however, as might very likely be the case, either or both conventions should make a nomination tomorrow, all further negotiations would be impossible.

Early in the evening there was a report that the progressive conferees offered the names of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and General Goethals and Leonard Wood as acceptable to them, but this proved to be untrue. No such suggestion was made.

Conference committees appointed by the republican and progressive national conventions to discuss harmony held their first meeting tonight.

The republicans invited the progressives to meet them at a downtown club and the progressives accepted.

Not Opposed to Hughes.

What will come of the meeting can only be conjectured. The republican committee is composed of men who are regarded as opposed to the nomination of Roosevelt but not opposed to the elimination of Justice Hughes.

The progressive conferees are generally regarded as men who insist on the nomination of Roosevelt.

New Situation Created.

The acceptance by both conventions of the peace conference proposal threw the situation into a new uncertainty. Hughes supporters and many other republican leaders feel that it cannot prevent the nomination of the justice, but the development has had the effect of holding off the expected

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Convened at noon.
Adjourned at 12:25 p. m. to noon Saturday.

HOUSE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Passed bills penalizing threats against the president, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors on excursion boats and other vessels, and authorizing the construction of bridges over various streams.

Resolutions introduced to thank foreign governments for participation in the St. Francisco exposition and to make special day for collecting Armenian relief funds.

Adjourned at 4:50 p. m. to 11 a. m. Friday.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., June 8.—New Mexico: Friday and Saturday fair; warmer Friday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 86 degrees; minimum, 63 degrees; range, 23 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 82 degrees; east wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

\$58,675.98.

crystallization upon Justice Hughes in the republican convention.

The progressive convention re-assembled tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the republicans at 11 o'clock. Whatever happens after that depends on the action of the conferees who were still in session at a late hour tonight.

Harmony Predicted.

Those who were confident that in-harmonious action would come out of the peace conference pointed out that the progressives are in the position of having an adopted, no platform and there is more than a possibility that if the conferees can reach an agreement the republicans will meet the situation by taking some of the progressive planks into their own platform.

Some progressive leaders professed to have word from the inside of the republican convention that this would be done.

After struggling more than three hours today to prevent radical delegates from rushing headlong into the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt as their standard bearer, the progressive convention recessed at 5:45 p. m. to 8 o'clock tonight to enable committees of the two conventions to meet in an effort to effect peace.

The conservative leaders with difficulty stemmed the insistent demands before the nomination of Roosevelt before the republicans could select someone else, but finally succeeded.

Dealing With Thieves.

Before the delegates consented to listen, however, many speakers charged that the progressive party leaders were dealing with thieves and could afford to take no chances.

It was not until word came from the Coliseum that the republicans had received the invitation of the progressives to confer by immediately naming a conference committee, that the radicals were satisfied and consent was given to take a recess.

Leaders' Control Precarious.

The afternoon showed the leaders more clearly than ever before that they are in control only because of a willingness to attempt to secure peace and an unfavorable report from the conference committee would mean almost instant nomination of Roosevelt.

A communication from the progressive convention inviting the republican convention to appoint a committee of conference to meet a like committee from the progressives was received by Chairman Harding during Senator Lodge's reading of the platform.

Senator Smoot said: "You can't tell what they will do, but it is more than likely we will appoint a committee to meet them."

"We are very glad to consult, no doubt. We are for peace and harmony," said Chairman Harding when told the progressive convention had adopted a resolution for conference, introduced by James H. Garfield.

"I have no comment," said W. Murray Crane.

"No Snap Judgment."

"There will be no snap judgment while I am in the chair," said Chairman Robins of the progressive convention, refusing the cognate delegate who yelled, "Let us nominate."

Mr. Garfield's resolution was as follows:

"In the spirit of the statement approved at the meeting of its national committee held January 11, last, the national convention of the progressive party invites and requests the national convention of the republican party to appoint a committee of conference to meet and confer with a similar committee from this body."

Henry Allen, of Kansas, offered an amendment to Garfield's motion that the committee be instructed to report back by 8 o'clock tonight.

Harmony on Both Sides.

Former Representative Murdock, of Kansas, was then recognized. "I want a little harmony on both sides," he said.

Murdock worked the convention into a frenzy and he said: "You folks want Roosevelt and the one thing we ought to do is to send the nomination of Roosevelt to the republican convention."

"If you want Teddy and can get him, you must nominate him this day," he shouted. Murdock concluded. The convention again burst forth into prolonged applause that was quelled by Chairman Robins finally.

I. R. Kirkwood, of Missouri, was recognized to present what Chairman Robins said was a "communication from Senator Hill."

Secretary O. K. Davis then received the now famous telegram sent by Colonel Roosevelt to former Senator Jackson, of Maryland, agreeing to attend the republican convention if indicated.

At the conclusion of the telegram, Colonel R. A. Rawlinson, of Minnesota, said there was "only one man whom this convention will nominate, Colonel Roosevelt, but he pleaded with the convention 'not to be hysterical.'"

George W. Perkins, of New York, was given a stirring ovation when he arose to make a statement to the convention. He told the conferees continued efforts to reach an agreement with the republicans.

Mr. Perkins favored postponing action of the platform until the committee sent to the Coliseum had returned with a report.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED BY ROBINS

Chicago, June 8.—Chairman Robins tonight appointed as members of the progressive committee George W. Perkins, Gov. Hiram Johnson, Horace Wilkinson, Charles J. Bonaparte and John Parker. No meeting time has been set.

Judgeship Candidates Chosen.

Denver, June 8.—Announcement was made today that the Colorado Bar association canvass had selected candidates for state supreme court justices as follows: W. H. Gabbert, Charles C. Butler, John H. Denison, of Denver; Charles Cavender, of Leadville; Morton S. Bailey, and R. G. Strong, of Greeley.

DEATH PENALTY IS VISITED ON 2 MEMBERS OF WILISTA BAND

Francisco Alvarez and Juan Sanchez Hanged at Denning for Participation in Raid on Town of Columbus.

MEN SLEEP SOUNDLY IN SHADOW OF GALLOWES

Priest Administers Last Consolation to Condemned Prisoners Who Meet Their Fate With Stoic Indifference.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Denning, N. M., June 8.—Francisco Alvarez was hanged at 6:27 o'clock this morning. He went to his death in silence, being accompanied to the scaffold by Father Carmel. Asked if he had anything to say, he replied "No," and the drop was sprung. The fall failed to break his neck, and he was seven minutes before he was pronounced dead, dying by strangulation.

Sanchez was hanged at 6:53 o'clock. He also went coolly to the scaffold in company with Father Carmel, and declared that he had nothing to say before meeting his death. He walked as if in a daze and did not seem to be fully conscious of the fate that awaited him.

The utmost quiet prevailed in Denning while the executions were going on. The streets for a block around the jail were patrolled by the militia, and no one was allowed to go near the jail yard.

Militia Guards Town.

With two companies of the New Mexico national guard on duty here last night, Denning went to bed early without apparent apprehension of possible trouble incident to the double hanging at dawn of Francisco Alvarez and Juan Sanchez, two of the seven convicted raiders who took part in the attack on the town of Columbus.

The condemned men, following their arrival this morning, were driven to the county jail and there spent an uneventful day. They were served a good dinner and a good supper, and were supplied with a supply of candy and a supply of tobacco.

Following supper the prisoners asked for a priest. Father Carmel, the local parish priest, was sent for and spent about an hour and a half with the men tonight, and if either had any doubt as to his fate this was removed, for the priest told them that they had but a few hours to live and advised them to make their peace with God.

On account of the smallness of the Luna county jail, Alvarez and Sanchez were placed in a single cell. They retired about 10 o'clock and soon were sound asleep.

Within the adobe wall that served for an enclosure of the jail and outside were the members of Company B, of Carlsbad, while down town Company I, of Denning, patrolled the streets all night. The saloons were closed all day yesterday to remain closed until after the hanging. All these precautions were taken to prevent any possible demonstration, or outbreak that might interfere with the preparations for the execution.

The soldiers were fully armed and carried belts full of cartridges.

The last details of the double execution were completed shortly before midnight. Sheriff Simpson and his deputies, with a representative of the Journal, went to the jail, where the scaffold was inspected for the last time. The ropes were placed and the men were stretched with heavy bands of sand. Everything worked perfectly. The scaffold stood almost in front of the cells of the condemned men, and during this proceeding neither the men nor the men on guard were awakened. A high board stockade was built around the scaffold, shielding it from the view of the morbidly curious. Though the scaffold was built with a double trap, it was finally decided to hang the men one at a time, since only two were to be hung.

Sheriff Simpson limited the witnesses to twenty, the legal number. Included in these were the relatives of several of the victims of the Villa raid at Columbus and several merchants who lost their stocks and whose dwellings were looted and burned.

Story of Crime.

The hanging of the Villa bandits, captured following the sensational raid by Francisco Villa and his followers early the morning of March 9 on Columbus, in Luna county, on the Mexican border, is another step toward avenging the wanton killing of seventeen soldiers of the American border patrol and civilians, and the partial burning of the town by the bandits.

The prisoners were tried and convicted at the regular term of court held in Denning, in April. They were defended by Paul E. Wood, of Carlsbad, appointed by Judge Edward J. Medler, who presided at the trial, to conduct their cases and were given a fair and impartial trial. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney James S. Vaughn and associate counsel.

The trial was perhaps the most interesting ever held in Luna county, and though it came within a few weeks after the Columbus raid, there was no excitement or other incidents to work toward the prejudice of the defendants.

The state used less than one day to present its evidence, the accused bandits being tried on a special indictment charging murder in the first degree for the killing of Charles D. Miller, former engineer of the territory of New Mexico, and in aiding and abetting the commission of a felony. Miller was one of the civilians shot down during the attack on Columbus.

He was in Columbus on land business, having arrived only the day previous from his home at Tularosa.

Mexicans Set Fire to American Consulate

El Paso, Tex., June 8.—The American consulate at Durango City, Durango, was destroyed by fire during anti-American demonstrations, according to information received here by army officers tonight. The rioters applied a torch to the building after dragging the flag through the streets.

The defense sought to show that the accused bandits had been forced by Villa to join his "army," being, prior to the raid, ignorant of the fact that they were going to attack the American town and that they took part in the attack and helped loot and burn the town only through fear that Villa, their "chief," would kill them if they refused. The chief witness against them was a twelve-year-old boy, a member of the raiders. The boy contradicted the testimony of the prisoners in essential details, told of the apparent eagerness of the men to participate in the raid, the promise that Villa made each of his followers of a white wife when they captured the town and killed all the white men; of money they were to get from the bank; food to eat and clothes to wear. The boy was tried for turning state's evidence. He lost a leg as a result of being shot in the raid, and his youth also won for him sympathy.

The case was unparaleled in the criminal annals of New Mexico, six defendants being charged with murder in the first degree under the same indictment and tried jointly. In the selection of the jury neither the state nor the defense rejected a single juror in the original panel. One prospective juror disqualified himself by stating that he did not believe in the infliction of the death penalty.

The men who comprised the jury and returned the verdict that sent the bandits to the gallows, together with their occupations, were as follows: Louis E. Smith, farmer; William Shaw, farmer; Sam Holstein, livestockman; Albert Field, tobaccoist; George H. Phillips, cattleman; George R. Maize, farmer; William Wells, automobile agent; A. S. White, contractor and builder; C. B. Haskin, mechanic; Lester Hise, cattleman; E. M. Chase, farmer, and C. W. Haskin, farmer.

Verdict Reached Promptly.

It took the jury a brief thirty minutes to arrive at their verdict, and its announcement before a court room packed to suffocation was received calmly. Interpreted for the defendants, they received it without visible signs of emotion. One of the seven was tried separately.

The condemned men might have every opportunity of escaping the infliction of the death penalty, and on his own initiative, E. C. Wade, Jr., an attorney of Las Cruces, appealed personally to Denning, Wilson, following the passing of the sentence of death on the seven convicted bandits, who were doomed to die on Friday, May 13.

Wade asked the president to investigate the cases with a view to recommending that the sentences be commuted to life imprisonment. In addition, Attorney Buel H. Wood, who defended them, made a plea to the governor in their behalf.

As a result of this appeal, the president asked the governor to carefully investigate the matter. The state executive already had called for a transcript of the evidence and later made a personal trip to Denning, where he reviewed the case in detail. He interviewed the condemned men and satisfied himself that the prisoners had had a fair and impartial trial. To enable him to make a searching investigation, Governor McDonald granted the prisoners a respite until June 9.

The people of Denning welcomed the investigation by the governor, feeling that such an inquiry would convince the executive that justice had been done and that the hanging of the bandits would be proper expiation for their crime.

FIRST TWO ORPET WITNESSES CALLED

Waukegan, Ill., June 8.—The first two witnesses at the trial of Will Orpet, university student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, were called today. They were J. B. Ford, a civil engineer, who explained the territory surrounding the scene of the tragedy, and Walter McGuire, police chief of Lake Forest, who described the findings of the police in the case of a last February. Ford and McGuire were called to the stand following the conclusion of the opening statement to the jury made by David R. Joslyn, who is assisting State Attorney Dady.

Mr. Joslyn charged Orpet with the murder of Miss Lambert and said that the state would prove the charge with facts in its possession.

A number of letters from Orpet to the girl, showing the history of their affair, were given by the state to the defense on order of the court.

PRODUCTION FORECAST ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM

Washington, June 8.—Production forecasts of important crops, based on their condition June 1, issued today by the department of agriculture, shows:

Wheat, 469,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat, 216,000,000, and all wheat 1,155,000,000.

Oats, 1,250,000,000. Barley, 185,000,000. Rye, 44,000,000.

Apples, 73,000,000 barrels. Peaches, 42,000,000 bushels.

Associate of Edison Dies.

New York, June 8.—Charles Walter Aylworth, chemist and inventor of the fluoroscopic device used for the X-ray, for twenty years associated with Thomas A. Edison, died today at his home here.

Author and Yachtsman Dead.

New York, June 8.—Charles Fryer, author, yachtsman and publisher, died of heart disease today at his home here after a long illness. His wife, one son and a daughter survive.

Notary Is Named.

Santa Fe, June 8.—Governor McDonald today appointed John J. Kennedy, a notary public.

SMALL ACCLAM GREET'S MENTION OF ROOSEVELT'S NAME BY LODGE

Half-minute Demonstration Starts When Reader of Platform Reaches Reference to Colonel's Policy.

QUALIFIED APPROVAL GIVEN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Question Declared State Matter; Enthusiasts Cheer Before Reservation Is Read; Antis Have Last Laugh.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Chicago, June 8.—The republican convention today accepted the invitation of the progressives to a conference for harmony. A proposal to that effect, adopted first in the progressive convention, was received in the republican convention and adopted with a few scattering "noes" and virtually no demonstration.

The complexion of the committee was generally regarded as one which would not accept Colonel Roosevelt for the presidential nomination, but, on the other hand, would not insist upon an agreement on Justice Hughes. The whole effect of the development was to throw the republican nomination into uncertainty until the conference report.

Demonstration for Roosevelt.

The other principal developments in the republican convention were the adoption of the platform as reported by the resolutions committee, headed by Senator Lodge, a half-minute demonstration for Roosevelt when his name was mentioned for the first time in the convention; the perfection of the permanent organization and adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Senator Lodge mentioned Roosevelt's name in reading the Philippine plank, which declares for the policy inaugurated by McKinley and continued by Roosevelt. The demonstration that followed was principally in the galleries, although it was joined by some delegates on the floor. Senator Lodge, well identified as a personal friend of the colonel, smiled and waited, and it subsided in less than a minute.

The Declaration for Suffrage.

The outstanding incident of the day's session came with Senator Lodge's announcement of the woman suffrage plank.

"The republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people of this country, favors the extension of suffrage to women," read the senator, and there he paused, while the suffragists began their demonstration.

"But—" continued Senator Lodge, when the noise subsided, "it recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

There were roars of laughter at this qualifying phrase in what the suffragists had celebrated as a clear-cut victory and the convention hall rang with the demonstration of those who approved the qualification.

The temper of the convention managers to hear the "minorities" might well be illustrated by their conduct toward Edwin J. Gross, of Milwaukee, who as a member of the resolutions committee presented his own minority report containing practically all the much-disputed proposals characterized as ultra-radical, ranging from government manufacture of munitions to the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Radical Measures Hooded.

Impudent delegates tried to howl him down, but he repeatedly was protected by Chairman Harding, who insisted that he should be heard. A chorus of "noes" disapproved of his report.

With them the convention referred contests in the national committee to the national committee itself, ratified the unopposed nominations and adjourned until tomorrow.

Chairman Harding of the republican convention said tonight that unless he is overruled he will ask the convention to go straight through with the nominating speeches as soon as the convention meets tomorrow morning and that all seconding speeches be made after the nominating addresses have been concluded, and then only by arrangement with the chair. About the only thing that could interfere with this program, he said, would be a report from the peace conference committee. According to present plans there will be no time limit placed on nominating speeches. Seconding speeches will be limited to five minutes each.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GOES THROUGH VICISSITUDES

Chicago, June 8.—Woman suffrage ran a curious course today in the republican convention. First denied a place in the platform, then accepted as a party plank without reservation, it finally found its resting place in the republican resolutions as a favored proposition in principle, but with the proviso that each state should settle the woman suffrage question for itself.

The plank offered by the newly-formed woman's party, which would have pledged the republican party to the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, was rejected.

The plank adopted conforms more nearly to the requests made in resolutions of the National American Woman Suffrage association. As incorporated in the platform the plank reads:

"The republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

Advocate Decision.

The adverse decision that five of the subcommittee of the republican resolutions committee had voted against recognition of woman suffrage in the platform and four had favored it, came early in the day. There was a hurried marshaling of the friends of suffrage and three hours later the resolutions as a whole voted 26 to 21 in favor of recognizing the principle of woman suffrage. The judgment was short-lived for within half an hour word came that the roll of absentees had been called and seven committeemen were hastening to the committee room that the action might be reconsidered.

Friends of suffrage on the committee were bombarded with entreaties to stand firm as one after another the absentees took their places. There were repeated parleys, a recess for luncheon and finally reconsideration was agreed to and it emerged as the last plank of the republican platform with the principle of woman suffrage unconditionally favored but with the modification that the party "recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself."

Final Vote.

The final vote in the committee on the declaration as agreed upon was 25 for and 11 against.

In the subcommittee those opposing "votes for women" were Senators Lodge, Wadsworth and Oliver. Charles Hopkins Clark and former Representative Howland of Ohio. Those who favored the "plea for recognition" were Senators Borah, Sutherland and Fall and Representative Madden of Illinois. In the full committee Senator Borah was the leader for the woman's plea and Senator Smoot took a prominent part in the negotiations for an agreement which led to the final action.

Credit for preventing final rejection of the plank on reconsideration by the committee was given to Senator Borah, who declared that the question would be taken to the floor of the convention if the committee vote were overridden. This stand, it was declared, forced a stay of the movement to overturn the recognition and the modification recognizing the right of the individual states to decide on the franchise within their own borders was evolved.

G. O. P. PLATFORM ATTACKS SHIFTY EXPEDIENTS AND 'PHRASE-MAKING'

Administration Is Censured by Destroying Influence Abroad and Humiliating Country in Its Own Eyes.

HANDLING OF MEXICAN TROUBLE DENOUNCED

Democratic Methods of Interference Characterized as "Indefensible"; Tariff Question Is Treated at Length.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Coliseum, Chicago, June 8.—Following is the report of the resolutions committee of the republican party now in session at the Coliseum:

"In 1891 the republican party stood for the union. As it stood for the union, it stood for an united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad."

Protection of American Rights.

"We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which are the birthright of the American people, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase-making, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters. The present administration has destroyed our integrity, and humiliated us in our own eyes. The republican party believes that a firm, consistent and sober foreign policy always maintained by republican presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true, way to secure peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose."

Mexican Question.

"We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking and unscrupulous politicians who temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace."

"We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been committed against the property and the lives of American men and women who have been or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by the treaty obligations which we denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico, and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, the duty to other nations who are relied upon as such friend and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly and second, by lending its influence to the continuance of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages."

Promise Protection to Citizens.

"We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and off our borders, who are in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property."

Monroe Doctrine.

"We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country, essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny."

Latin America.

"We favor the continuance of republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America."

We Renew our Alliance to the Philippine Policy.

"We renew our alliance to the Philippine policy, inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and if persisted in will bring still greater benefits in the future."

WW accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Philippine people.

"To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations and imperil what has already been accomplished."

We condemn the democratic ad-

ministration for its failure to maintain peace and order in Mexico, and for its failure to protect the lives, liberty and property of American citizens in Mexico."

Consul Dawson at Tampico reported today that he had begun an investigation as directed of complaints against the Mexican government.

Incorporations Filed.

Santa Fe, June 8.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Rocky Mountain Camp company of Santa Fe. The incorporators and directors are: Edwin J. Ward, statutory agent, twenty shares; J. R. McFie, Jr., and Arthur M. Edwards, each one share, all of Santa Fe. The capitalization is \$10,000 divided into 100 shares. The company will engage in the livestock, automobile, guide and tourist business.